JUNE 7, 1854.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agen for collecting accounts due this office, and for ing new subscribers in Virginia. GEORGE W. MEARSON IS OUR authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisement in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

The Senate was not in session yesterday The House of Representatives, for want of quorum, adjourned at one o'clock.

THE RECOGNITION OF DOMINICA. We are gratified to perceive that the public journals throughout the country are discussing the propriety of recognizing the independence of Dominica. Almost all those we have noticed urge the recognition as a duty we owe to a brave people and to republican principles. Some, however, oppose that recognition; and being chiefly of the freesoil or abolition stamp, their opposition proves the soundness of the measure. All we desire is to have the subject brought to the attention of the people and of the representatives of people, feeling perfectly sure that when it is understood, every obstacle will vanish at once.

For ten years the whites of San Domingo have maintained their independence against the Haytian negroes, although many attempts have been made to subjugate them. Having maintained their independence thus long against the barbarous forces of a negro empire, they as only that countenance and encouragement from the United States, which we have often extend. ed to others whose situation did not appeal so strongly to our sense of justice or to our sympathies.

The descendants of the few whites left by the great San Domingo massacre, retired to the west portion of the island, and after declaring their independence, maintained the declaration and established a republican form of govern ment. The negroes in the eastern portion of the island, after years of tumult, established an empire with a black emperor-as black as the ace of spades-who has tricked himself out in all the stars, and spangles, and gewgaws, of an eastern monarch. This negro empire of Hayti will give the white republic of Dominica no rest. Year after year it persists in acts of annoyance, and is constantly threatening to exterminate the whites or bring them under subjugation.

We cannot believe that the people of Ame rica, omitting a few crazy abolitionists, can look with unconcern upon such a spectacle, when it is presented to them in the proper light. It is abhorrent to every American sen timent, and more than that, it is an outrage on humanity. To see a brave, frugal, thrifty white race of Christians overrun by a misera ble and debauched horde of black barbarians, is a sight too revolting to be contemplated. And the picture is not softened in any of its disgusting details by the knowledge that the whites have established a form of government similar to our own, and that their adversaries bear the banner of an infamous despotism.

It should be borne in mind that San Don is not far off. It does not belong to the other hemisphere. It is at our doors; and forms a part of the North American continent. Its fate is, therefore, a matter of great importance, and ought to be one of deep concern to us. The Dominican republic invites commerce and emigration. It is anxious to enter into commercial treaties with us which would be eminently beneficial to our trade. Its productions are extremely valuable and a confirmed peace would increase them an hundred fold, and that too within a short time. But whilst we fail or refuse to recognize the independence of the republic we can make no treaties with it, nor can we interfere in any manner to cure that chronic state of hostilities which has hitherto existed.

We have refused to recognise the negro gov ernment of Havti. Why should we then respect its claim to the territory occupied by the Dominicans? What then stands in the way of the recognition we urge? An act of Congress, of which no one can complain, is all that is needed; for we feel no hesitation in saying that the President would be much pleased to be afforded the opportunity of attaching his signature to such an act. We do not, of course. speak by authority; but, yet, we may safely say that General Pierce feels a deep interest in this matter, and would give his influence, as far as he rightfully could, to carry out such a measure; friends. for there is a multitude of reasons which urge its adoption, whilst not one can be brought against it. It is time, therefore, that the independence of Dominica should be acknowledged by the United States. That recognition costs us nothing, whilst it will be of incalculable benefit to a sister republic maintaining herself against a black despotism.

The moral force of such a recognition would have an immediate effect, and it would place ns in a position to negotiate favorable treaties and avail ourselves of a valuable trade. We could then say to the Haytien negroes that they had annoyed the neighborhood long enough; that Dominica had achieved her independence; that the commercial interests of those dealing with her could not longer be injured by the hostility of black savages. The earth was made for use; and all authorities agree that nations have a right to put an end to protracted wars which annoy their trade and injure their interests without promising any definite result. But even if our government shall not go thus far-even if it should he willing to see the negroes of Hayti harass the whites of Dominica for ten years to come. still we urge the recognition of the republic as a measure due to justice and to the sympathies of the people. It is right and proper in itself, it is in accordance with our previous action, and it is demanded by the genius of our institutions and the position we occupy as the great republic of the western world. We were the first to urge this measure, and we will be

pleton, from Baltimore for Boston, was run into on the night of the 3d instant, off Chatham, by the barque Milford, of New York, for Boston. The Appleton sunk in five minutes, carrying down ten seamen. The remainder escaped.

miscuous crowd from the balcony of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was perhaps as clear, lucid, and powerful an exposition of the principles of the Nebraska bill as has ever been made by him. There were some interruptions by unmannerly abolitionists, who are always ready to insult, but always readier to retreat when their insults are punished; but on the whole, the promiscuous assemblage, attracted by the music, deported themselves better than could have been expected.

done much by his boldness and his uncalculating patriotism to restore the Constitution to its pristine purity. He has done much for the Union. He has done much for the south. But he has done more for the free States than for the south. He has reminded them of their constitutional obligations. He has recalled them to a sense of their duties. He has arrested the swelling tide of fanaticism. He has shut down the flood gates of abolitionism, incendiarism, and rank treason. He has done more to redeem the free States than we thought it possible for one man to do. He set an example that was followed, and nobly followed, by the bulk of the democratic representative from the free States. We commend his speech to the attention of our readers.

THE INTELLIGENCER-A COOL BREEZE FROM THE SOUTH.

Our highly respected contemporary, the Inter igencer, amuses itself these hot days by publishing extracts from a few lonesome southern newspapers, under the imposing caption of "southern sentiment." This pastime of the Intelligencer is not altogether harmless. Indeed, there is more disengenuousness in its should not bite them, that he was not a bull-dog, game than is usually exhibited by that time- &c. He would roll on the floor, walk the room honored journal. It is a sly attempt to produce the impression that southern sentiment is against the repeal of the restriction of the Missouri compromise. The Intelligencer manifests much industry in its collection and collation of these extracts. To hunt for newspapers or for people in the south opposed to the Nebraska bill, is no light work. It is like "looking for a needle in a haystack." But when found, what do they amount to? Literally nothing. The Intelligencer knows, and everybody knows that "southern sentiment" is in favor of the Nebraska bill-warmly and cordially in favor of it. The south never, perhaps, was so completely united in support of any measure as in support of that. Nearly all the southern memthe southern newspapers are in favor of it. The exceptions are few and far between. Then we humbly submit that the caption under which the Intelligencer marshalls its extracts is wrong and calculated to mislead. These extracts are no more evidences and indications of southern sentiment than the unusual appearance of three white crows would be proof that all crows are white. Now those southern men who opposed (none, we presume, continue their opposition) the Nebraska bill, fill, among southern men, the place that white crows fill among the crow tribe. They are rare birds, monstrosities, exceptions. But we will not quarrel with the Intelligencer. The weather is a little warm. June has opened on us, and June is perhaps the hottest of all the months. The Intelligencer needed something to refresh it, and although cool breezes do not often come from the south, the Intelligencer, after trying every expedient at last managed to get up a slight breeze, and it sits with its coat off, with all the doors and windows open, to enjoy luxuriously the rarity, the delicacy of an anti-Nebraska breeze from the south. Oh! This is like the diamond spring in the desert-ice in Africa, or ice cream in the raging month of August!

MRS. MOWATT'S LAST APPEARANCE ON THE STAGE.

We copy the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 5th instant:

"The complimentary benefit to Mrs. Mowatt, pon her final retirement from the stage, was given at Niblo's on Saturday evening. As brilliant and appreciative an audience as ever assembled in this city, filled the theatre; and the occasion was rendered more interesting, as it was generally felt that this testimonial was intended not only as a parting compliment of enthusiastic admirers, but as a proof of the sincere respect and esteem of warm personal

"The Lady of Lyons, the play in which Mrs. Mowatt first appeared on the stage, about nine years since, was selected for this evening. We do not intend to enter into any criticism of the performance; nor is it necessary here to speak of the numerous beauties of Mrs. Mowatt's Pauline. That she labored under the disadvantages of being very inefficiently supported, was most painfully evident.

"At the conclusion of the play, Mrs. Mowatt was called before the curtain to receive the plaudits and flowers of her audience, and, in a little speech, in which deep feeling found utterance in graceful and delicate expression, bade farewell to her art.

"Into the quiet privacy of her married life. she will carry our best wishes, and while we appreciate her desire to relieve herself of the cares and trials of an arduous profession, we cannot but regret that the American stage has lost, in this cultivated woman, an actress who has so dignified and adorned it." MRS. MOWATT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The hour has cour when I must bid you, and my friends in the profession and an art to which I have devoted y best energies for some years a last farewell. tt is now nine years since, a trembling debu-tante, 1 first stood before you on the boards of the old Park Theatre, and in the very character which I have to-night represented for the last time. I was then doubly sustained—by the motive which prompted the attempt, and by the hope that from my own generous cour trymen I should receive an inspiring welcome and an indulgent hearing for that motive sake. At your hands, and through the leni-ency of your judgment, I did receive the first stamp of dramatic success, and thus my public career was rendered certain. Need I recount how often since then I have been warmly well

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S SPEECH IN NEW which the compliment to-night, and the pre-Work CITY.

It will be seen, by reference to another column, that Judge Douglas, who has been spending a few days in New York, was serenaded on Saturday evening last by a large number of democrats, and called on for a speech. The speech of this distinguished senator, although extemporaneous, although delivered to a pro-

"This, my place no more shall know me"that in the relation of audience and actress'y shall never meet again. It is not easy to bid a cold farewell; and much as I rejoice that the labors which I have imposed upon myself are ended—the trials, which neither have been few ended—the trials, which neither have been few nor light, are over—the commands of the "stern law-giver" obeyed—I should be untrue if I said I felt no pain at parting. That pain is only lessened by the hope that I shall not be wholly forgotten by you—that though my star has set forever in your dramatic firmament, you will keep my memory green. To the members of the profession—amongst whom I have bers of the profession—amongst whom I have known so many worthy of my highest esteem at the hands of his fellow citizens. He has done much by his holdness and his uncalculatieve that though I now cease to stand among their number, I shall not cease to sympathize with them. I speak with my heart upon my lips when I wish that the happiness you have conferred upon me may be reflected back upn yourselves. Once more, and for the last time, I bid you farewell.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Hyprophobia.—About nine weeks since, Mr ohn T. Cookson, foreman in the foundry of Mr R. S. Semple, was attacked and bitten in severa work each day, though unable to sleep at night. until Thursday, when he told his employer, Mr. Semple, that he felt quite unwell, and could not drink water. On Thursday night, he was at times in great pain in his head and side, but refused to let his wife call a doctor, till yesterday morning. Physicians were then called, and he was bled chloroform administered, &c..; but his agony was indescribable, till half past one in the afternoon, when he died. He was conscious the whole time, but seemed to have the idea of biting in his mind, as he repeatedly told them around him that he lay on the bed, go up and down stairs, go out at the door, lay down and roll in the yard, and make every change to obtain relief; but all in vain. The pain appeared to be in his head and side, with retching of the stomach, and useless efforts to vomit. Mr. Cookson was an Englishman, and had been in this country nearly seven years. He was an industrious, energetic man, and leaves a wife and two or three small children .- Cincinnate Gazette, 3d.

MRS. ROBINSON, THE MURDERESS .- The Troy Whig. says:

"A friend of ours, an Englishman, well posted in what relates to titles and blood, asserts that Mrs. Robinson is related to Queen Victoria, her father (Wood of Quebec,) being a son of the Duke of York!"

The Whig would make a lion (or lioness) if it bers of the two houses of Congress; nearly all could, of this wretched woman; but the Mon-

treal Transcript says : "The unfortunate woman, Mrs. Robinson, re ently convicted of murder, at Troy, New York s, we are informed, a daughter of a now deceased lumber merchant of Quebec. At an early age s married an officer of the 1st royals, who di shortly after the marriage. She next married a Doctor Robinson, from whom she soon separated. Her career since is, unfortunately, better known in the States than in this province."

RESULTS OF ROPE JUMPING.—Little girls see to be now-a-days beset with a mania for intemperate exercise in "jumping the rope." Several have died, within our own observation, from excess of within a few days-one in Newark, New Jersey who died outright; and another in Northampton. Massachusetts, who lies in a very dangerous condition, in consequence of jumping five hundred and fifty-four times without cessation.

AN ELEPHANT ABROAD .- A large elephant, attached to a menagerie, while on his way to Fall river, R. I., on Monday, got beyond the control of his keeper, and killed three horses, smashed the wagons to pieces, seriously injuring two men who were in the wagons. He was finally captured near Slade's ferry.

WRECK OF THE ELLEN THOMPSON .- One hun dred passengers of the emigrant ship Ellen Thompson, wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 18th of May, arrived at Portland on Saturday, by the steamer Admiral, from St. John. They were taken from the wreck by the barque Sarah, and carried to Richibucto, and are on their way to Canada.

RHODE ISLAND PATRIOTISM .- The new city government of Providence organized on Monday last. The city council voted not to have the usual celebration on the fourth of July, but that the bells be colled one hour at sunrise, noon, and sundown, on that day, on account of the repeal of the Missour; compromise and the recent events in Boston.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Couries office was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss about seven thousand dollars, covered by insurance. The books, presses, and job office saved. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Swall Pox.—The British Parliament has passed in act making it a finable offence to every parent or guardian who neglects to have his or her child accinated within four months after its birth.

ALEXANDRIA ITEMS .- A beautiful tract of land. ontaining twenty-three acres, has been purchased by a company for a cemetery. This land is on a range of hills northwest of Shuter's hill. Five acres are to be appropriated to the interment of the poor, without charge, and to be laid out and ornamented in the same manner as the other por

Mr. E. S. Hough, who was injured at the fir Sunday night, was collector of the port.

A salute of 100 guns was fired by the Mechani cal artillery on Saturday last, in honor of the triumph of the law in the recent fugitive case in Boston. A request has been made to have the revenue cutter conveying the fugitive, brought up to this port.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH .- We are sorry to see anounced the death of Dr. L. W. Berry, son of Henry Berry, Esq., of Shepherdstown, Va. He was killed on Friday last, by the accidental discharge of his gun. The deceased was a nephew of Mrs. R. L. Taylor of Alexandria; and a brother very worthy and promising young man, in the engineering party of the Orange and Alexandria

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred on Monday afteroon at Alexandria. The provision stores of Mr. D. Hooe and Messrs. Masters & Son, on Union treet were totally destroyed. Mr. Hooe had six hundred barrels of flour, and a large quantity of lard, hams, &c., in store, only a small amount of which was saved. During the fire, ten kegs of owder, in Messrs. Masters' store, exploded, creating great confusion and damage, and Mr. Edward S. Hough was badly injured by a falling wall. The grocery store of Messrs. J. T. B. Perry & list by which this gigantic undertaking was acof loss is about \$15,000

Serious Riot in Brooklyn.

We extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer the following details of the riot at Brooklyn on Sunday evening. We are gratified to perceive that the riot was not so serious as it was at first supposed to be, amid the excitement that it occasioned in New York city, and the exaggerated statements made to the meeting in the park by some of those who had come across from the scene of the riot. It will, however, be found bad enough, and too bad to have occurred in a civilized country, and to have grown out of a religious feud. The Courier says:

A terrible scene was enacted in Main street, etween Water street and the Catharine ferry, ast evening about dusk. A number were shot and many more were badly injured with clubs

The cause of all this was the appearance procession of New York Native Americans gainst whom the Irish located in the above eighborhood had a grudge, in consequence of he previous Sunday's proceedings. This was he cause of all the disturbance. As had been announced on Sunday evening

of last week, a preacher, attached to the Primi-tive Methodist church of Bridge street, ap-peared on the lot on the corner of Smith and Atlantic streets, at the appointed time and delivered a sermon. His name is Jos. Folger, and he was accompanied and assisted the exercises by the trustees and officers of

The text was part of the 2d verse of the 15th hapter of St. Lake: "This man receiveth sinplaces by a dog, as he was returning to his home, about nine o'clock in the evening. He felt no serious effects from these bitestill last Sunday night, when he was unable to sleep. He continued to prayer was made, in which the hope was exfrom which he argued that Christ preachpressed that all these people (round about) might be made better instead of worse by coming there. The services passed off quietly—no disposition being evinced to molest the preacher

or disturb the proceedings.

The procession from New York arrived some time before the sermon commenced. They numbered probably about a hundred or more, hree abreast, and marched and countermarch ed up and down Atlantic street, awaiting the arrival of the preacher, when they came up and stood until the sermon was over, when they proceeded down Smith street towards the Cath arine ferry, in the same order that they came. From 12 o'clock, noon, a crowd began to assemble, and about 5 o'clock, it numbered over 5,000. The mayor, the chief of police, and the whole disposable force under their command were present. By the exertions of the mayor the sidewalks were kept clear, so that people

During the afternoon there were some slight disturbances on the corner of Smith and Atlantic streets, in which a number of white hats were knocked off, but no further damage was lone. The offenders were promptly arrested.

The New York procession on proceeding down towards the ferry were followed by a large crowd. They walked in an orderly and peaceable manner. An accasional hoot or cheer greeted them, and that was all until they reached Main and Water streets. Here, and streets leading thereto, and immense crowd had congregated, and, as about half of the prodession had passed Water street, a general cry was made by the Irish, "Hip, boys, hip," "Now go in," "Come on, boys," and with that came showers of stones, sticks, and brickbats, leveled at the New Yorkers. A grand rush was now made, but the line of the procession re-mained unbroken, and marched to the ferry-house gate, and entered with military percision. As they were assaulted, they fired pistols at those who struck at them, and it is probable that about thirty shots were fired. Severa were shot; one a boy, and a man who fell upon the pavement apparently dead. Some five or six were shot, and a great many more had their heads, arms, and legs broken with clubs. Pistols were also fired from house-tops, and stones fell like hail in every direction. they were being pelted, they fired a number of boats took off a load of New Yorkers, but the pilots of the two remaining boats, seeing what was going on, would not enter the dock but stood off during the continuance of the riot. They finally entered the slip, and all there not arrested were permitted to take their depar-

The police had hard work. They had to the hike tigers. No matter of what country, (and many of them are Irish.) they did their duty manfully. When one would attempt to take a man into custody, he was sure to be beaten with clubs, and several were badly hurt. They also used their clubs freely, and knocked down all who resisted them, when they could

The military came upon the ground after the disturbance had ceased. They had been stationed at the armory during the afternoon, awaiting orders. The mayor came with them, and as he walked down Main street read the riot act. The sheriff also appeared upon the scene of action, and the military were stationed so as to prevent any further outbreak. The mob was cleared away, and quiet was restored. This was about eight o'clock.

The regiment on duty was the 14th, under Colonel Jesse C. Smith. Captain Usbeen's company of horse guard was also ordered out, and were on guard during the night.

In the confusion that prevailed it was im possible to ascertain if any one, or how many ere killed or wounded. Two are reported

A German named Brock, was tripped up and had his thigh fractured. Nine persons at the Hall were badly cut, and their wounds were dressed by Dr. Daniel Ayres. Five were more

There was a gathering in our own city in the evening of Americans, at which several persons from the scene of events in Brooklyn appear and addressed the crowd. After a fe eches, a portion of the crowd left for Brookiyn, but quiet had the fully restored before

Exciting Foot-race.-Antoine le Due, a Frence nan, ran ten miles in fifty-eight minutes, at Eagle Harbor, Michigan, beating two Indians and au frishman, for a wager of one hundred dollars. The Irishman gave out on the fourth mile, one Indian on the eighth, at d the other Indian was just a mile behind the victor, who left the ground sho

Later from Texas.-CHARLESTON, June 4. Late advices from Texas report the occurrence of several Indian outrages of a most fearful char

Among the reports is the massacre of a com-pany of eight Mexican rope-dancers; also six Italian harp-players, who had been performing at San Antonio, and were on their way to Laredo.

The United States mail, while on its way from
Corpus Christi to San Patricio, was attacked by
the Indians and robbed. Major Chapman had gone in pursuit.

The citizens of Leona had become so alarme that nearly every family in the place, had armed themselves with weapons, with which to act in

ABOLITION SYMPATHY .- We have alread stated that the marshal's guard having in charge the fugitive Burns, raised by subscription enough money to procure a good suit of clothes, breastpin, hat, boots, &c., and some \$20 pocket money, with which Burns was supplied before his departure. But it remains for us now to state the extent of the sympathy of his abolition friends in the same cause: the took Burns's old clothes, had them mended, and Son was also destroyed with its contents. The complished, but want of room prevents its publication this morning.—Boston Times.

From the New York Herald.

Senator Douglas's Speech to the Pe The Young Men's Democratic Union Club serenaded Senator Douglas, on Saturday even-ing, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he is now stopping. At an early hour in the evening t report of the intended serenade was rumor about the city, and at 11 o'clock a large co pany of citizens were gathered in front of the hotel, waiting to see the Senator. A little after midnight, Dodworth's brass band, numbering thirty pieces, arrived upon the ground under the escort of the Union Club, and opened with "Hail Columbia," played in admirable style. Following this was played the "Overture to Stradella," and the "Camp Quickstep," and at the close of each performance, the cheering and calls for "Douglas," "Douglas," were vociferous. When the third piece was finished, John Cochrane, President of the Union Club, conducted Mr. Douglas to the balcony of the hotel and introduced him to the company below, now numbering about two thousand. He was ceived with nine hearty cheers, for which gracefully bowed his acknowledgments. When silence had been gained, Mr. COCHRANE ad-

dressed the Senator as follows: Senator Douglas—The Democratic Young Men's Senator Douglas—The Democratic Young Men's Union Club are proud on this occasion to tender to you, through me, the expression of their high especially the proposed of their appreciation of your great services to the country. They have observed with interest your course in defending the great principle of popular sovereignty in the Nebraskabilf (Applause.) The democratic young men of the city and county of New York look upon you as the successful champion of this principle, and however much they may regret the popular excitement which in some localities has popular excitement which in some localities has attended the triumph of this principle, they know and feel that the people will support you, and that they have approved of your patriotic course. We tender to you this expression of our high esteem and respect.

To this brief address Senator Douglas responded

as follows:—
Gentlemen—I am very grateful for this demon-

Gentlemen—I am very grateful for this demonstration which you have made, of your esteem, regard and confidence.

A VOICE—We are sorry there are not more here, Judge.

Mr. Douglas.—I must admit to you frankly, that I think the gentleman (Mr. Cochrane) who has been your organ upon this occasion, has done me more than justice for my efforts to carry out the green principles we have at heart. I have entered principles we have at heart. I have entered principles we have at heart. more than justice for my efforts to carry out the great principles we have at heart. I have endeavored to perform what I conceived to be my duty fearlessly, and without regard to consequences, so far as I was personally concerned, and if what I have done meets your approval, I am well rewarded for my endeavors; it is all I desire and next to the execution. am well rewarded for my endeavors; it is all I desire, and next to the approval of my own conscience. I prize it most highly. (Cheers.) As much as the Nebraska bill has been assailed and misrepresented, and as little as it was correctly understood in the outset, I have never for a moment doubted that it would receive the approval of the American people, when its principles were thoroughly known and appreciated. So long as we may exist under a popular government, so long as we shall recognise the principle that the we may exist under a popular government, so long as we shall recognise the principle that the people are capable of self-government, so long is it right to carry that principle into effect throughout the length and breadth of the Union. (Applause.) I need not remind you that the great feature of the Nebraska bilt is simply the admission of the right of the poople of a Territory to decide for themselves what kind of laws and institutions they will live under. If that principle is wise in New York is it not just as wise in is wise in New York, is it not just as

A VOICE—No, sir.

A. VOICE—No, sir.

Mr. D.—If it be right and proper in Illinois, why hould it not be extended to Kansas? (Cheers.) The right of the people to govern themselves and to determine the character of their local inand to determine the character of their local in-stitutions, according to their own judgment, and the dictates of their own consciences, is the great principle for which our fathers fought. (Renewed cheers) The issue then was, whether a British Parliament should be allowed to regulate and in-terfere with our local affairs in the colonies; and because that principle was violated our revolu-tionary fathers separated from the tyranny that threatened to oppress them. Shall we now perhreatened to oppress them. Shall we now per-nit that principle to the successful vindication of mit that principle to the successful vindication of which we owe our liberties—the principle that stands at the foundation of the Nebraska bill, against which all this excitement has been raised, and in support of which I put forth all my energy—shall we permit this principle to be violated? (Applause) This is the issue upon which I intend to stand before the American people, and and to meet either their approval or disapproval. (Renewed applause.) When this principle shall be carried into effect you will hear of no further excitement upon the question of slavery. Once others, but you acted independent of all outside influence. Now, if New York had a right to do that for herself, why should not Nebraska, Cali-fornia. New Mexico, Utah, and all the Territories nd States, be allowed the exercise of the same right. Equality among the States is the cardin

A VOICE.—Three cheers for Benton. Here a small portion of the crowd responded, but the attempt was rather feeble. A Voice.—What about the Missouri compro-

Mr. DougLas.—I hear an abolitionist across the way asking about the Missouri compromise. Now, I have been accustomed to this kind of tactics before. When I was in the Senate explaining the principles of the Nebraska bill, and when its enemies found themselves trable to answer its enemies found themselves unable to answer me, they raised the cry of "Missouri compro-mise," which was nothing more than a restriction upon the right of the people to govern themselves. The Nebraska bill was intended to give them the free and unrestricted exercise of that right, and any man who is opposed to it is opposed to the great principle of self-government. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Let us, then, understand this question distinctly. The object of the Nebraska bill was to remove that restriction, to give equal rights to every State and Territory in the Union, o allow the people to exercise all those rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Cheers.] I find that the Nebraska bill is growing n the popular favor as it is becoming more thoroughy understood. I hear men now say, that although they opposed it at first, that they are now withing to acquiesce in it; and if they are, let us take them at their word, but let us first underbraska and Kanssa; but they must acquiesce also in the principle, and apply it in all time to come, when the question of the admission of any new State arises, whether it be Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Mexico, Cuba, or the Sandwich Islands. [Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of "that's it"—
"go it, Douglas."] The principle for which we contend is right everywhere; if it is right in one part of the United States, it is right in every part; and if right now, it is right in all time to come. Now, my fellow democrats, this is a cardinal principle in our Constitution—one that cannot be violated with safety.

The Missouri act of 1820, which was a sposed The Missouri act of 1820, which was posed to this principle, has resulted in the most dangerous agitation, and so long as that restriction remains, the country will be subject to agitation. Let us now say, here is a principle clearly defined," and call upon the people to rally as one man in support of that principle. Let us banish forever this slavery agitation from the halls of Congress. (Cheers.) I shail not detain you by making a speech. (Cries of "go on.") I have done my share in discussing the Nebraska bill, for one season, and I now desire to return my thanks for the kind manner in which you have received me, and for the opportunity which you have afforded me of defining the principle laid down in the bill. Let that principle be carried into your elections, and let each candidate define his position upon it. I have been threstened with consequences of a terrible character to myself, his position upon it. I have been threatened with consequences of a terrible character to myself, but I am ready to meet them, be they what they may. (Cheers.) If the abolitionists think that burning me in effigy is a good argument, let them continue it; and if they consider hanging me in effigy is amusing, they may indulge as much as they please, in such amusements. I desire to meet this question, and argue fairly upon its merits, and if the whigs and abolitionists desire to form an amalgamation. I trust there is patriotism enough in this land to meet and crush their insiduous attempts to desirey the Union. (Cheers.) we have already been told that in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law of the land shall be resisted—that although the Constitution declares that fugitives shall be returned, and that every man building. shall be returned, and that every man holding office shall carry it into effect, the Constitution shall be trampled upon, and that onthe shall no A Voice.—They dare'nt try it in New York.

The democracy won't let them.

Mr. Douglas.—The democracy are the constitutional party. They believe that the Constitution and all its clauses shall be faithfully executed.

We are the law abiding party—the constitutional

We stand always in support of the Consti-

SPREMACTOR LAW.—The Boston Post of 3d inst. has the following article.

The decision of Commissioner Loring, on the law and the facts in the fugitive slave case, remanded Burns to his claimant. There is not in the minds of the community so much as a doubt, that underthelaws of Virginia, Anthony Burns owed Col. Suttle service; that he escaped from that service, and that according to Constitution, to the bargain Massachusetts made with her sister states, and to a solemn obliga-tion, it becomes a duty to deliver him up. This was accordingly done. Officers according to their oaths, executed the laws.

The manner in which they discharged their duties, in the present excited state of the community, must command the approbation of every good citizen. The arrangements were so complete that no serious attempt at rescue was made, and no blood was shed. The escort was several times crowded upon, and insults were offered to the police and military by the excited mob; but thanks to the good judgment of the officers, order triumphed and the law was maintained. The strong demonstration of force was the truly humane course.

While great credit is due to the civil authori-ties for their arduous labors and successful preservation of the peace, too much praise cannot be awarded to the citizen soldiery of Boston for their great service. At the call of the law they promptly and patriotically rallied, in full ranks, to the support of the law; and their bearing was as cool and forbearing as it was gallantand military. It was to this organization that this city owed yesterday its preservation from an-archy. Nor is this the first time the commuhas received such service at its hands; and it is passing strange that there are those who question its utility, or who hesitate to award to it the praise that is its just due. When the events of the week past are considered-when the unparalleled efforts to excite riot and treason are remembered—what would have been the state of Boston yesterday, when the excited concourse crowded its streets, but for the action of the citizen soldiery. Their determined appearance was a demonstration that an attempt to rescue would have been impossible to have succeeded; and this preserved the public pence.

Massachusetts, yesterday, presented a memorable occasion of the manner in which she stands ready to fulfil her obligations to the Constitution and the Union. That the laws should have been executed, not only without bloodshed, but without serious disturbance, redects credit, not only on the officers, but on law-abiding citizens.

THE RENDITION OF BURNS .- The decision in this case was delivered yesterday morning, by Commissioner Loring. An intense excitement prevailed in and about the court house, for considerable time previous to the meeting of the court. At about quarter before 9 o'clock Burns was brought into court attended by a guard of men, and at 9 o'clock the commissioner took his seat. Order was immediately secured, and Mr. Loring read his decision, as follows:

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LORING.—The issue DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LORING.—The issue between the parties arises under the United States statute of 1850, and for the respondent it is urged that the statute is unconstitutional. Whenever this objection is made it becomes necessary to recur to the purpose of the statute. It purports to carry into execution the provisions of the Constitution which provides for the extradition of persons held to service or labor in one State and escaping into another. It is applicable, and it is applied alike to bond and free—to the apprentice and the slave, and in reference to both the purpose, provisions and processes are the same.

provisions and processes are the same.

The arrest of the fugitive is a ministerial, and The arrest of the fugitive is a ministerial, and not a judicial act, and the nature of the act is not altered by the means employed for its accomplishment. When an officer arrests a fugitive from justice or a party accused, the officer must determine the identity, and use his discretion and information for the purpose. When an arrest is made under this statute, the means of determining the identity are prescribed by the statute, but when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is when the means are used and the act done, it is the person identity is questioned; and such this case the evidence is of the conversation where the evidence is of the co still a ministerial act. The statute only substistutes the means it provides for the discretion of
an arresting officer, and thus gives to the fugitive
from service a much better protection than a fugitive from justice can claim under any law.

If extradition is the only purpose of the statute,
and the determination of the identity is the only purpose of these proceedings under it, it seems to me that the objection of unconstitutionality

to the statute because it does not furnish a jury trial to the fugitive is answered.

There is no provision in the Constitution requiring the identity of the person to be arrested should be determined by a jury. It has never been claimed for any entrees now furnished for any entrees for furnished furnished for any entrees for furnished for any entrees for furnished for any entrees for furnished furnished for any entrees for furnished for any entrees for furnished for any entrees furnished for any entrees furnished furnished for any entrees furnished for any entrees furnished furn should be determined by a jury. It has never been claimed for apprentices nor fugitives from justice, and if it does not belong to them it does not belong to the respondent. And if extradition is a ministerial act, then to substitute in its performance, for the direction of an arresting officer, the discretion of a commissioner instructed by testimony under oath, seems scarcely to reach to grant of judicial power, within the meaning of he United States Constitution. And it is certain that if the power given to and used by the com-missioners of the United States courts under the statute is unconstitutional, then so was the power given to and used by magistrates of counties, cities, and towns by the act of 1793.

These all were commissioners of the United States; the powers they used under the statute were not derived from the laws of their respective States, but from the statute of the United tive States, but from the statute of the United States. They were commissioned by that and that alone. The were commissioned by the class instead of individually and by name, and in this respect the only difference that I can see between the acts of 1793 and 1850, is that the latter reduced the number of appointees and confined the appointment to those who by their professional training should be competent to the performance appointment to those who by their professional training should be competent to the performance of their duties, and who bring to them the certificates of the highest judicial tribunals of the land. It is said the statute is unconstitutional because it gives to the record of the court of Virginia an effect beyond its constitutional effect. The first section of the fourth article of the Constitution is directory only on the state State power as to the State courts, and does not seek to limit the control of Congress over the tribunals of the United States or the proceedings therein. Then in that article the term "records and judicial proceedings" refer to such inter-parties, and of necessity can have no application to proceedings avowed exparts. Then if the first section includes this record, it expressly declares us to "records and judicial proceedings" that Congress shall prescribe "the effect thereof;" and this express power would seem to be precisely the power that Congress has used in the statute of 1850.

Other constitutional objections have been urged Other constitutional objections have been urged here which have been adjudged and re-adjudged by the courts of the United States, and of many of the States, and the decisions of these tribunals absolved me from considering the same questions further than to apply to them the determination of the supreme court of this State in Simms's case, 7 Cushing, 309th page, that they "are settled by a course of legal decisions which we are bound to respect, and which we regard as binding and conclusive on the court." lusive on the court."

But a special objection has been raised to record, that it describes the escape as from the State of Virginia, and omits to describe it as into another State, in the words and substance of the Constitution. But in this the record follows the 10th section of the statute of 1850, and the context of the section confines its action to cases of escape from one State, &c., into another, and is therefore in practical action and extent strictly conformable the Constitution. This statute has been decided to be con-

This statute has been decided to be constitu-tional by the unanimous opinion of the judges of the suprome court of Massachusetts in the judges argument and the maturest deliberation, and to be the law of Massachusetts as well as, and because it is a constitutional law, of the United States; and the wise words of our reverend chief justice in that case, 7 Cushing 31S, may well be repeated now, and remembered always. The chief justice says:

"Slavery was not created, established or perpetrated by the Constitution. It existed before—
it would have existed if the Constitution had not been made. The framers of the Constitution could not abrogate slavery, or the rights claimed under it. They took it as they found it, and regulated it to a limited extent. The Constitution, therefore, is not responsible for the erigin or continuance of advers—the provision it contains was the heat adslavery—the provision it contains was the best ad justment which could be made of conflicting rights

and claims, and was absolutely necessary to effect the place of violence and war. These were the circumstances, and this the spirit in which the Constitution was made. The regulation of slavery so far as to prohibit States by law from harboring fugitive slaves was an essential element in its formation, and the union intended to be established by if was essentially necessary to the peace, happiness and highest prosperity of all the States. In this spirit and with these views steadily in prospect, it seems to be the duty of all judges and magistrates to expound and apply these provisions in the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in this spirit is behoves all persons bound to and in this spirit it behoves all persons bound to obey the laws of the United States to consider and

obey the laws of the United States to consider and regard them."

It is said that the statute, if constitutional, is winked and oruel. The like charges were brought against the act of 1793; and C. J. Parker, of Massachusetts, made the answer which C. J. Shaw cites and approves, viz: "Whether the statute is a harsh one or not, is not for us to determine." a harsh one or not, is not for us to determine."

It is said that the statue is so cruel and wicked that it should not be executed by good men. Then into what hands shall its administration fall, and in its administration what is to be the protection of the unfortunate men who are brought within its operation? Will those who call the statute merciles commit it to a versiles. nerciless commit it to a merciless judge?

If the statute involves that right, which for us makes life sweet, and the want of which make

life a misfortune shall its administration be cen-fined to those who are reckless of that right in fined to those who are reckless of that right in others, or ignorant or careless of the means given for its legal defence, or dishonest in their use? If any men wish this, they are more cruel and wicked than the statute, for they would strip from the fugitive the best security, and every alleviation the statute leaves him.

As I think the statute is constitutional, it remains for me now to apply it to the facts of the

case.

The facts to be proved by the claimant are three:
1. That Anthony Burns owed him service in

Virginia.
2. That Anthony Burns escaped from that ser vice
These facts he has proved by the record which the statute, section 10, declares "shall be held, and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service of labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned."

nentioned."
Thus these two facts are removed entirely and absolutely from my jurisdiction, and I am entirely and absolutely precluded from applying evidence to them. If, therefore, there is in the case evi-dence capable of such application, I cannot make

it.

The 3d fact is the identity of the party before me, with the Anthony Burns mentioned in the re-

me, with the Anthony Burns mentioned in the record.

This identity is the only question I have a right to consider. To this, and to this alone, I am to apply the evidence; and the question whether the respondent was in Virginia or Massachusetts at a certain time, is material only as it is evidence on the point of identity. So the parties have used it, and the testimony of the complainant being that the Authony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent has been offered to show that he was in Massachusetts on or about the last of March

spondent has been offered to show that he was in Massachusetts on or about the 1st of March last, and thereafter till now.

The testimony of the claimant is from a single witness, and he standing in circumstances which would necessarily bias the fairest mind—but other imputation than this has not been offered against him, and from any thing that has appeared before me cannot be—his means of knowledge are personal, direct, and qualify him to testify confidentive and he has done so. ly; and he has done so.

The testimony on the part of the respondent is

from many witnesses whose integrity is admitted, and to whom no imputation of bias can be attached by the evidence in the case, and whose means of knowledge are personal and direct, but, in my opinion, less full and complete than those of Mr. Then between the testimony of the claimant and

Then between the testimony of the claimant and respondent there is a conflict, complete and irreconcilable, on the question of identity. Such a conflict of testimony is not unprecedented nor uncommon in judicial proceedings, and the trial of Dr. Webster farnished a memorable instance of it.

The question now is, whether there is other evidence in this case which will determine this conflict. In every case of disputed identity there is one person always whose knowledge is perfect and positive, and whose testimony is not within the reach of error, and that is the person whose identity is questioned; and such this case affords. The evidence is of the conversation which took place between Burns and the claimant on the night of the arrest.

When the complainant entered the room where Burns was, Burns saluted him, and by his christian name—"How do you do, Master Charles?"

name... How do you do. Master William? To the appellation "Master," (I give no weight.)

Col Suttle said, "How came you here?" Burns said an accident had happened to him—that he was working down at Roberts, on board a vessel, got tired and went to sleep, and was carried off in the wessel.

n the vessel.

Mr. S.—Anthony, did I ever whip you " B.—No sir.
Mr. S.—Did I ever hire you out any where

where you did not wish to go?

B.—No sir.

Mr. S. Have you ever asked me for money that

did not give it to you?

B. No Sir.

Mr. S.—When you were sick, did I not prepare you a bed in my own house, and put you and nurse you?
B.—Yes, sir.

Something was said about going back. He was sked if he was willing to go back, and he said-This was the testimony of Mr. Brent. That conversation took place was confirmed by the tes-timony of Caleb Page, who was present and added the remark that Burns said he did not come in Capt Snow's vessel. The cross-examination of Breat showed that Col. Suttle said—I make you no promises, and I make you no threats."

To me this evidence, when applied to the question of identity, confirms and establishes the testimony of Mr. Brent in its conflict with that offered

on the part of the respondent, and then on the whole testimony my mind is satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the identity of the respondent with the Anthony Burns named in the record.

It was objected that this conversation was in the nature of admissions; and that, too, of a man straightful and the record. derations would have weight bad the admissions been used to establish the truth of the matters to which they referred to—i.e. the usage, the giving of money, nursing, &c.; but they were used for no such purpose, but only as evidence in reference to identity. Had they been procured by hope or fear, they would have been inadmissible; but of that I considered there was no evi-

On the law and facts of the case, I consider the

STREET PREACHING.-A riot occurred again last Sunday afternoon in the Park, between a party of Irishmen and the friends of the preacher. It is believed by many close observers of the disgraceful spectacles by which Sunday has been descented for some weeks past, that an organized plan of disturbance exists in this city; in fact, that a set of rowdies are resolved to throw down the gauntlet every week until it is finally taken up by Irish Catholics, and they shall have succeeded in exciting a serious and fatal riot. Each week threats have been heard—as they were heard on last Sabbath that the ensuing one should be a scene of bloody vengeance; and we cannot too earnestly urge all order-loving persons to refrain from gratify-ing curiosity by visiting these crowds, and ad-monish our city authorities of the necessity of causing them to cease altogether.—Jour. Com.

Washburn, Tisdale Drake, A. A. Munroe, aldermen of Boston, come out in a card, over their own signatures, and say that "the mayor is the only one of the city authorities," so far as they know, who ordered the military of Massa-chusetts and the police of Boston to assist in an act which belongs exclusively to the United States authorities." Glory then to the mayor for doing his duty in the face of such narrow-minded and higoted opposition.—Bos. Times

received, a fresh and large supply of the new and fashionable French Shirt Bosoms. Shirt-makers and others will find this article not only elegant, but at low prices. The sales of this article have been very large, and are still on the increase. The trade as usual supplied at STEVENS'S

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